

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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## 'MADE IN AMERICA' SUGAR

"Facts About Sugar," the publication issued in New York by the Domestic Sugar Producers, of whom the sugar men of Hawaii are a considerable part, urges the cause of sugar in the "Made In America" campaign launched on the mainland. The department of commerce and other governmental agencies have interested themselves actively in the movement and have collected useful information as to the possibilities of producing at home a great variety of things for which this country heretofore has been dependent upon Europe, says the sugar producers' organ. Business organizations and the newspapers are urging that the United States should rely upon its own people for the production of everything that can be made at home.

While special attention has been paid to those articles in which a shortage has been felt most sharply following the interference with shipping since the outbreak of the war, it is pointed out that there is an abundant and promising field for the application of the "Made In America" idea to the growth and manufacture of foodstuffs. This becomes especially important in view of the great and growing balance of trade against us in this particular field.

Although campaign orators still refer to the United States as "the granary of the world" and speak of this country as "feeding the starving hordes of Europe" the plain truth revealed by the government's trade statistics is that during the last fiscal year the American people spent for imported foodstuffs \$460,000,000, while their exports of food supplies amounted only to \$313,000,000, leaving a trade balance against us of approximately \$150,000,000 in this one branch of our trade.

The principal items in the list of imports with the amounts brought into the country during the year ending June 30 last are: Coffee, \$111,000,000; sugar, \$102,000,000; fruits and nuts, \$53,000,000; oils, \$47,000,000; breadstuffs, \$36,000,000; meat, \$23,000,000; cocoa, \$21,000,000; fish, \$18,000,000; tea, \$16,000,000; dairy products, \$15,000,000; vegetables, \$15,000,000. Of corn \$8,000,000 came through our customs houses; oats also total \$8,000,000; rice, \$7,500,000; macaroni, \$6,000,000 and bananas, \$16,000,000.

The striking items in the list are coffee and sugar. The former is not successfully cultivated in United States territory except to a small extent in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Like many other items in the list, it is a commodity which must be imported. Every dollar's worth of sugar ought, however, to be grown in United States territory, and if this were done, it would wipe out over two-thirds of the present \$150,000,000 balance against us in the trade in foodstuffs.

Permanent low prices for sugar would be an added advantage of the home production of America's sugar supply. The ease with which all the sugar required by the American people could be grown from American soil has been pointed out many times by the department of agriculture, which shows that less than 2,000,000 acres planted to beets would accomplish this result. And yet we continue to import sugar and to use the product of over 7,000,000 acres of wheat land to pay our sugar bill to foreign nations.

The growing at home of the sugar now imported, not only would be employed for this purpose but it would lead to the erection of over two hundred sugar factories, each employing a large number of laborers and would increase the activities of a great number of related industries. It is probable that no other single industry can be developed here of equal commercial value with the domestic sugar industry.

Why not sugar "Made In America"?

## THE DIRECT PRIMARY JUSTIFIED

Tuesday's battle of the ballot taught several lessons to Honolulu generally and the Honolulu politicians in particular, but one outstanding feature of the results has not been commented upon, and that is the seal of approval placed by the voters upon the system of nominating party candidates by the direct primary. This accounts, more than anything else, for the "straight ticket" voting.

The majority of each party placed the party's choice in nomination in a way to which none with any sense of fairness could object. The candidates were the free and open choice of the parties for whom they stood. There could be no question of coercion, pull or the use of money, and consequently there were no legitimate grounds for any general party dissatisfaction. There was little justification for anything but straight ticket voting, and the tickets were voted straight.

This Territory is nominally Republican, and, with candidates that fairly represent the party, the Republicans will win every time. The fact that the Republican candidate fairly represented the districts that nominated them underlay the fact that the candidates were, with only one or two exceptions, men well selected for the particular offices to which they aspired.

## THE BIG LESSON YESTERDAY

One thing yesterday's election should settle forever and that is the old fallacy that it is necessary to have an army of hired political workers to carry a majority of any ticket. This year the ones who were looked to to supply the sinews of war in the shape of cash for the Republicans declined to contribute in any such sums as heretofore. The result was that the Republican party fought the campaign without its "runners," except such as were individually retained by the candidates or worked as volunteers. Republican headquarters were not infested by the groups of hangers-on usually attendant at a Honolulu election and the candidates did not have to run the gauntlet daily of petty grafters. Towards the end of the campaign the candidates themselves paid the expenses of the rallies—an illuminating experience for some of them.

The result shows that better results at the polls come from a campaign carried on by interested volunteers without a big fund than by hired men with one, while the results on the electorate generally cannot fail to be infinitely better.

Democracy, this year, is the party which had the money and the privilege of corrupting the voters out of the treasury funds, and that is the party which met defeat, deservedly so.

Let us hope that yesterday's results have finally disposed of the theory that the Hawaiian has to be bought at election time. If so the one who profits most by yesterday's election is the Hawaiian.

Villa has issued a "White Paper." For the benefit of our readers, we hasten to add that we do not intend to publish it.

## WHY NOT THE FACTS?

It may be comforting to the members of the local German colony and those who sympathize with the cause of the Germans in the war, to be assured at this time from the German embassy at Washington that the reports of Russian victories are "of course, only ridiculous lies" and that no attention should be paid to "newspaper talk," but from the viewpoint of the American who is following the war news as it develops, it would be much more comforting if the German embassy or the German war office would inform the world as to what the facts really are. Denouncing the only available reports as "ridiculous lies" is not going to do much, unless the fact that the reports are lies, ridiculous or otherwise, be demonstrated by an exposition of the truth.

The attitude of the American press is very well put by the Philadelphia Ledger, in a recent editorial, in its defense of the press against the charge of prejudiced partisanship, a charge in which The Advertiser has shared fully. The Ledger says:

The United States has not taken sides in the great controversy which is drenching Europe with blood, for the issues are too complex and American sympathies are too diversely distributed by the traditions of activity to make such widespread partisanship possible, even were such a desire existent.

There are influences at work, however, that are calculated, unless sharply checked, to convert our attitude of watchful neutrality into one of exasperated partisanship. It is impossible to expect there will not be deep-seated bitterness engendered by the war, or that there will not be violent differences of opinion as to the justice of the cause for which this or that nationality is fighting. But for persons of foreign birth who have assumed the responsibilities of American citizenship to strive deliberately to involve this country in a welter of passion is an act against which the united voice of America firmly protests.

Making all allowances for the strain under which the Germans in America are now living, the attempt of some of them to misrepresent the attitude of the United States and its newspapers is mischievous in the extreme and is calculated to produce the very result against which they are now, without just reason, protesting. It is not the fault of this country or its newspapers that the chief sources of German news are cut off, or that the news that comes is often colored by anti-German prejudice. But it is infamous to suggest that the war news is deliberately falsified, and it is absurd to imagine that war news is to be withheld from an eagerly waiting public merely because it is fragmentary or sometimes of doubtful authenticity.

The press of the world is making every effort to ascertain and print at the earliest instant the unvarnished truth, and, whether the truth is palatable to those who handle it, the inspiring motive of American newspapers at least is to print the truth and print it as soon as possible. The reiteration of so palpable a libel as is involved in the resolutions that are being passed by so-called "German-Americans" may cost Germany the sympathy which would otherwise be given a brave people battling against odds that for the moment seem overwhelming. Intolerance and distrust of this sort breed antagonism and reprisals, and when a calumny so base, without a vestige of truth to justify it, is uttered against the American newspapers, its only effect will be sternly to react upon those who give it currency.

## THE ADVANCE OF PROHIBITION.

With three more States added to the prohibition column, the number of sovereign communities within the Union who have shown majorities opposed to the sale and manufacture of intoxicants is now thirteen. The list includes States of the South, East, Middle West and West, clear evidence of the fact that the fight for prohibition is a national movement and in no sense a sectional one. The prohibition States now are Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Arizona, Washington and Oregon, representing every portion of the United States and every class of people within the nation.

This brings nineteen million people under the benefit of laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicants, and, whether prohibition prohibits or does not, it at least outlaws the liquor business in nearly one quarter of the United States and puts the brand of the illegitimate upon the saloon, the brewery and the distillery. Whatever may be the immediate effect of the prohibition laws, the future effect cannot be doubted.

The cause of temperance is making rapid progress, outdistancing the prohibition movement and clearing the way for it. The pioneering has been well done and there is no place within the limits of the nation where substantial progress has not been made.

It is unreasonable to suppose that there will not be a slipping back on the part of some of the States, as the benefits of prohibition do not and cannot be demonstrated all at once. The passage of a prohibition law means nothing in itself except the placing in the hands of the citizens of a weapon of offense and defense. The weapon must be intelligently used; the law must be intelligently enforced; the work of the prohibitionist must be everlastingly kept up under multitudes of discouragements. In the end it wins and each little preliminary gain makes the progress faster.

Prohibition will soon become again a practical political issue in Hawaii. The forces of the churches and the anti-saloon league are working steadily towards that end. When the matter does become a live issue, we trust that it will be in the same way as the choice between "wet" and "dry" has been presented on the mainland—originating at home, with the choice left to the people. Undoubtedly it will be easier to secure federal prohibition than territorial prohibition, and, undoubtedly again, a federal prohibitory law would be better enforced than would one passed locally now. The cause of prohibition, and the more important cause of temperance, however, will be served better by the continuance of the present educational campaign until the voters are ready to adopt prohibition for themselves by themselves, than it would be by the enactment at the national capital of a law forcing prohibition upon the Islands. Just now, so far as the indications go, we are unprepared to benefit best by it, but we are making progress.

## THE WAR BOOK.

Two years ago Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the committee of Imperial defense had appointed a sub-committee, which was composed of the various departments of state. After many months of continuous labor this sub-committee compiled a war book. It is called The War Book—and is a book which definitely assigns to each department—not merely the War Office and the Admiralty, but the Home Office, the Board of Trade and every department of state—its responsibility for action under every head of war policy. The departments themselves in pursuance of the instructions given by the war book, drafted all the proclamations, orders-in-council, letters, telegrams, notices, and so forth, which could be foreseen. Every possible provision was made to avoid delay in setting in force the machinery in the unhappy event of war taking place. It was thought necessary to make this committee permanent in order that these war arrangements might be constantly kept up-to-date.

When the cataclysmic war did come, Great Britain was not unready. The war book had been revised from month to month; it had only to be opened and action taken on the lines specified. It was only necessary for the various officials in the dozen or so departments of state concerned to turn to the war book and the proclamations orders-in-council, letters and telegrams followed forth as from automatic machines. Owing to this businesslike procedure, confidence was soon established and the British people, convinced by decisive acts that every conceivable eventuality had been foreseen and provided for, were able to reap all the blessings which sea power confers upon an island kingdom, which is the nerve centre of a maritime Empire.

It commences to look as if some people would have to use the street cars after the first Monday in January.

## ADDITIONAL WIRELESS TRANSPORTS ARE SUNK

(Continued From Page One)

less)—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Odessa reports the sinking of twelve Turkish-German transports loaded with coal, which the Russian overtook and shelled at Uzunguldak.

## GEIER MEN DETAINED

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—The four Germans, officers and members of the crew of the cruiser Geier, who were arrested on the Korea upon arrival here, have interned. They have been paroled until the war is ended.

## TRENCHES DESTROYED

SHANGHAI, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Newspaper reports state that the German artillery at Tsingtau is destroying the entrenched positions occupied by the Japanese before the city.

## ROHILLA STRUCK MINE

LONDON, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Testifying before the board of inquiry, investigating the wreck of the British hospital ship Rohilla, which went on the rocks in a storm off Whitby last week, the captain stated that his ship had struck a mine and was sinking. To save the lives of those aboard he ran her on to the rocks and thus made it possible to have the majority of the nurses and surgeons taken off.

## ALL CHINA IS UNITED

NEW YORK, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—News has been received here from reliable sources that the present international situation which the Chinese Republic is facing has had the effect of uniting all factions and China, for the first time, is acting as a unit. The radical leaders, including the chief supporters of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, have agreed to give President Yuan Shih-kai their full support now, in order that the national integrity may be maintained.

## NOTABLE CASUALTIES

AMSTERDAM, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A report published here by the Telegraaf states that Prince Joachim Albrecht, the youngest son of the Kaiser, has been wounded in the fighting in France. His injury is not serious.

## Von Deimling Is Wounded

GENEVA, Switzerland, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—General von Deimling, in command of the German forces on the left wing, has been wounded in the thigh by shrapnel. Although badly hurt he retains the command of his corps.

## Von Kluk Reported Dead

PARIS, November 5.—It is rumored here that General von Kluk, in command of the German right wing, is dead in a hospital at Namur, Belgium. The cause of death is said to be a wound in the head. The report is unconfirmed.

## Aviators Meet Death

LONDON, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Aviator Bunk, a member of the editorial staff of Aircraft, was burned to death at Aldershot yesterday in midair. He was testing one of the army biplanes, the gasoline in some way taking fire.

Aviator and machine were wrapped in flames, while the craft continued to fly for some distance before it fell.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Paris reports the death of Captains Bemy and Faure, two famous aviators of the French flying corps. Their machine fell, striking a roof at Issy-les-Moulineaux.

## WARRIOR IS A SUICIDE

LONDON, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Major General Robert Kekewich, colonel The Buffs, retired, committed suicide yesterday, the result of a nervous breakdown.

General Kekewich was a famous soldier, his most striking service having been the defense of Kimberley against the Boers, holding out for one hundred and twenty-six days, until relieved by Lord Roberts.

He entered the army in 1874 and served with distinction in the Malay Peninsula, Egypt, Suakin and South Africa. He was sixty years old.

## Dropped From Naval List

LONDON, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The names of Kaiser Wilhelm and of Prince Henry of Prussia have been struck off the naval list, upon which they appeared as honorary admirals.

## AFTER GERMAN SHIPS

LONDON, November 5.—(Associated Press by Commercial Pacific Cable)—It is reported here that a strong Anglo-Japanese fleet is rushing southward after the German vessels which fought the British squadron off the Chile coast.

## British Cruisers Have Escaped

VALPARAISO, Chile, November 5.—Wireless messages from the sea which have been picked up and interpreted reveal the fact that the British cruiser Glasgow and the transport Otranto, which were reported to have taken refuge in the harbor of Talcahuano following their battle with the Germans, have escaped. The messages were calling the British cruiser Goodhope.

The Goodhope is silent. It is believed that the Goodhope and the Monmouth sank with all hands.

No word has come from the German cruisers Dresden or Leipzig.

## Mine-Sweeper Mary Sunk

LONDON, November 5.—It is stated that the mine-sweeper Mary has been sunk by a mine, six of her crew being rescued and eight drowned.

## NOTED ARMY AIRMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED

SAN DIEGO, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A well-known Army aviator, Capt. L. E. Goodlier, in company with the famous aviator Glenn Martin of California, were seriously injured yesterday when testing out a two-passenger aeroplane. At a height of forty feet the machine collapsed and fell.

NEW YORK, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Serious forest fires are doing much damage in New Jersey. The flames are working havoc in Sussex, Middlesex, Warren and Burlington Counties. Thousands of the residents of these counties are out fighting the fires.

## AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CONCERN CANNOT DODGE LAW

WASHINGTON, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The American Sugar Refining Company has made a proposal to the department of justice and the government regarding the suit brought against it under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law to settle the question of an alleged monopoly by the acceptance of an agreed decree similar to the procedure adopted in the settlement of the suit brought against the New Haven railroad. It is understood that the department of justice has declined to entertain the proposal.

## Postponement Is Denied

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The petition of the American Sugar Refining Company for a postponement of the hearing in the outer support, ancillary suits brought against it by the State has been denied.

The court has directed the immediate consideration of the complainant's request for an injunction against the refining company, restraining the corporation from doing further business within the State.

## STATES OF WASHINGTON OREGON BOTH GO 'DRY'

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—According to the latest returns in the nation-wide voting of Tuesday, the states of Oregon and Washington have gone "dry."

Woman's suffrage has carried in Nevada and Montana.

Democratic Control

The Democrats claim to have elected five new senators in Tuesday's elections. They also claim to have a majority of twenty-five in the house.

Sherman Wins in Illinois

CHICAGO, November 5.—Roger Sullivan, the Democratic boss, has been defeated for the United States senatorship by Lawrence V. Sherman, Republican, Sherman winning by 6000 votes.

## STOCKYARDS TO REMAIN CLOSED FOR TEN DAYS

CHICAGO, November 5.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The Union stockyards will be closed for at least ten days as a result of the campaign against the animal disease that has appeared. No famine of meat products is feared.

The quarantine has been extended to all stockyards and pens in the State of Illinois.

## TUCKERTON WIRELESS PLANT IS SHUT DOWN

TUCKERTON, New Jersey, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The wireless plant here, through which there has been direct communication with Germany and Austria, has been temporarily shut down, and the forwarding and receiving of messages has been suspended until further notice. It is supposed that the congestion of business has overworked the plant and made it shut down for an overhauling of parts necessary.

## VESSELS ARE PASSING THROUGH CANAL AGAIN

WASHINGTON, November 6.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The Panama Canal has been reopened to traffic, following the second recent slide in the Culebra cut. The vessels which had been held up for the past several days commenced passing through the waterway yesterday.

## NURNBERG DAMAGE AT FANNING REPAIR

VANCOUVER, November 5.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The Vancouver-Australian cable has been reopened for communication.

The cable was cut by the Nurnberg which landed a force at Fanning Island and destroyed the apparatus.

Added to such names as Alasce Lorraine Jones, appear the following on the London insurance register, showing the effect of the war on newcomers in the world: Kitchener Barry, John Jellison Walker, George Enoch, Holiday Smith and Only Fancy Henry White.

## CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to cure, and it will cure you. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.